The Bombay Gazette.

149

No. 7,156.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
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Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Galle	24
,, Rutnagherry	26	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	18		Mar.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Berpore	20	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Cochin	21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Tuticorin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Madras district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

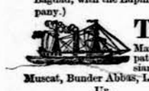
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

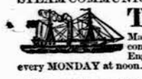
Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
,, Kurrachee	13	27	,, Fao	28	14
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	14
		Mar.			Mar.
,, Muscat	16	2	,, Linga	2	16
,, Bunder Abbas	18	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	19	5	,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	23	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	23	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Ethopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry-Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 1 8	,, 4 0
Third Class	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
KUTTALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Umjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accomodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 652 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

Ship CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of Febry. viz.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Stickland.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Triesto—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March; returning from Suez to leave about the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED a EUROPEAN qualified to superintend the Stowage of Cargo in Harbour. Apply at 15 Apollo Street.

WANTED, in Rampart Row or immediate neighbourhood, three Rooms of moderate dimensions, suitable for a dwelling-house for two Bachelors. Rent moderate. Address to A. B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED an engagement to take charge of Children or accompany a Lady to England. The Advertiser has already made 18 trips to and from India, and can give the highest testimonials as to qualification, &c. Address Mrs. C., care of Capt. Bythell, Sand Cottage, Poona.

FOR SALE, a serviceable second-hand English Brougham.

Also, a Bay Arab Horse, very quiet, goes both in single and double Harness.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per share, will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register, on Wednesday the 17th February, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 2, on their producing the Liquidator's certificate for registration during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Tuesday the 23rd instant at 3 P. M.—

1st.—To receive the annual accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election, and also to elect a new Director.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 23rd inst.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 15th February 1869.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday, the 24th day of February 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Rebeesahb, widow of the late Nakoda Shaboodeen Coor, and Mugdoombeebee, widow of the late Amecroodeen Lhuteep —all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the New Town, and fronting on the west side of the Bhendy Bazaar, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under No. 630, and assessed under No. 77, containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 135 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the said Sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Bhendy Bazar Road, on the north by the house of Cazee Meera Saheb Arrayee. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of Jumnadass and Davidass.

NOTICE.—Creditors on this Estate whose claims duly supported by affidavit have been admitted will receive a first Dividend of 1/2 per cent. on the adjusted amounts of their claim on application at the office Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on and after Wednesday the 17th inst., between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors when applying for dividend must produce the bills and vouchers relating to their claims.

Forms of affidavit can be obtained at the office of the Trustees.

G. R. WILSON,
JOHN MACFARLANE } Trustees.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 965 of 1866.

The Kutch Financial Association (Limited)..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dayal Jairaz, formerly of Bombay, but now at the Andaman Islands under a sentence of the Court to transportation for life passed at the third Criminal Sessions of 1865 ..... } Defendant.

Whereas the Sheriff of Bombay, by a proclamation given by him in the "Times of India" of the 16th January last, notified the sale to be held by Public Auction on Wednesday next, the 17th of February instant, at 4 P.M., of the interest of the abovenamed defendant as equitable mortgagee in the property therein and at the foot of this advertisement particularly described, Notice is hereby given that the firm of Chamsey Gungajui (by whom the equitable mortgage aforesaid is alleged to have been created) had no right or power to mortgage, charge, or otherwise incumber the said property in the way they have done, or in any other way whatsoever, and that the house and premises so aforesaid described belong to and are the property solely and exclusively of me the undersigned.

All persons are therefore hereby warned against bidding for or purchasing the alleged or any other late est in the property which may be put up for sale, and if any person or persons shall bid for or purchase the same, he, she, or they will do so at his, her, or their own risk and peril.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon at Dongree Cooly Street, near Chinch Bunder, within the limits of the Sub-District of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, assessed under No. 253, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground of Gungajui Sodhay, on the south by the house of Parpia Purdhan, on the east by the house of Gungajui Sodhay, on the west by the Public Road called Chinch Bunder Road, now and lately occupied by several tenants of me, Tersey Bhimsey.

तेरशी भीमशी.
TERSEY BHIMSEY.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and other books received February 15.

	Rs. a.
The Royal Engineer; by Sir F. B. Head	9 0
Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba; by the late General Neil Campbell	11 4
Gun, Rod, and Saddle; Personal Experiences by "Unique"	5 12
Ralph the Bailiff; by Miss Braddon	4 8
Year Book of Photography, 1869	0 12
Orval; or, the Fool of Time; by Robert Lytton (Owen Meredith)	6 12
Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truth; by A. K. H. B.	2 12
Phantasmagoria; by E. Carroll	4 8
Baron Munchausen. Coloured Plates	4 8
Goufi's Royal Cookery Book	31 8
Malton's Illustrated Company Drill. Small edition	3 12
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso. English edition	37 8
James' Book of the Passions	5 12
Thackeray's Burlesques. New Illustrated edition	5 12
Decameron's Decameron	2 12
Maclaren's Physical Education (Gymnastic)	5 12
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols.	17 4
London Society, Vol. July to Dec. 1868	8 4
Verdant Green, &c.	2 12
The Isle of Gold	0 12
Smith's Student's Manual of Modern Geography	5 0
London after Dark	0 12
Nobody's Child	0 12
Snowed up	0 12
De Brehat's Les orphelins de Treguerec	0 12
Paul Perret's Le Savoir-faire de Mdlle de Saint ay	2 4
Aline Ali; par Andre Leo	3 4
Le Roman du Capuchin; par H. Murger	2 4
Le fond de la Tuer; par L. Sonrel	1 8
Les Mercvilles de la Peinture; par Louis Viardat	0 12
Madame Goubard's Embroidery Book	0 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s

PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The user assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866 :—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap;" Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867; "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

WANTED.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT WANTED for a First Class retail business. Address Crystal, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamadia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
[Established in Bombay in 1842.]
Dean Lane, Bombay.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arch.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 30 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than 1/2 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for subsequent leakage or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton	Rs. 36	Rs. 16
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	30	16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	25	14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	22	12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, do	22	—
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	18-8,	10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	17	10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule do	15-8,	9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	13-8	—
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	22	—

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21
Chablis, ditto	,, 22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	,, 36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	,, 32 ,, 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	,, 27 ,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	,, 32 ,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34
do. ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25
do. ,, Johannisberger	,, 42
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Gold seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and fine	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one vear)	,, 33 8

PORTS,
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	,, 24	8 14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine	,, 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule... Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule ... ,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White Capsule ... ,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality ... ,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ... ,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish ... ,, 23
,, Scotch ... ,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) ... ,, 21

LIQUEURS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 40	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for export, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Tenders for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux ,,	Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,,	Do.	,, 16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messes Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	—
	No. 2 White Capsule	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 b ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and Co.
(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

IMPORTANT.

The following are the vessels advised with Wines on Board for our Bombay Branch :

"PRINCE OSCAR."
"KHORASAN,"
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."
"BENVOIRLICH."
"MELROSE."
"FERDINAND MERIC."
"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."
"PRINCE ALFRED."
"DILBHUR."
"GAULOIS."
"PEMBROKE CASTLE."
"NIGHT HAWK."
"STRATHBLANE."
"ROYAL ARTHUR."

The Wines are on the following respective vessels :—

"KHORASAN"
(Sailed 30th October).

SHERRIES, BOTTLED
PORT
BRANDY
WHISKEY
OLD TOM
VERMOUTH
LIQUEURS
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone.

"PRINCE OSCAR"
(Sailed 28th October).

CHAMPAGNES
LIQUEURS
OLD TOM
ORANGE BITTERS
GENEVA
GINGER WINE
GUINNESS'S STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons.
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
PORT
JAMAICA RUM.

"BENVOIRLICH."

CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR TIFFIN
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, such as
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNE, SIX KINDS
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons.

"PRINCE ALFRED."

BEER IN WOOD (BASS'S),
In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
BRANDIES
CHAMPAGNES, SIX KINDS
SPARKLING MOSELLE
HOCKS, STILL & SPARKLING
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster.

"FERDINAND MERIC."

AFTER DINNER CLARET, HIGHEST BRAND
SAUTERNE
BRANDIES
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
CHAMPAGNES, FOUR KINDS
OLD TOM
WHISKEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH
HOLLANDS
JAMAICA RUM
ORANGE BITTERS
DUTCH LIQUEURS
VERMOUTH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."

MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL
HOCKS, SPARKLING AND STILL
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
SHERRIES IN WOOD
(10 Different Brands)
PORT WINE, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER (Bottled by M. B. Foster)
PORT WINE IN PIPES
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
BRANDIES
LIQUEURS FRENCH
MARSALA
CHATEAU Y'QUEM
BURGUNDIES
STILL HOCKS.

"DILBHUR."

RHENISH WINE OR STILL HOCKS,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
BURGUNDIES
CREAM OF THE VALLEY
DUTCH LIQUEURS
DUBLIN STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons and H. Stone & Co.
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
EAU DE VIE OR LIQUEUR
BRANDY 20 YEARS OLD
SHERRIES IN WOOD
SHERRIES, BOTTLED

"GAULOIS"
(Direct from Bordeaux).

CHABLIS
SAUTERNE
CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, viz.,
CHATEAU MARGAUX
C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady at quieter rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. s.			
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pe	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	290
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	290
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 1-4d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	do. 2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do.	do. 2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 Do.	do. 99
Madras	30 Days	do. 99
China	60 Do.	do. 215 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¼
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	103
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1858-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..... 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 2-25
Carolus	,, 2-20
Mexican Dollars	,, 2-20
German Crowns	,, 2-10
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 2-23
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

CALCUTTA.—11TH FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Securities :—Prices continue firm, and buyers at the lower quotations. The transactions reported to-day were at the following rates :—4 per cents. at Rs. 3-4 to 5-2, and small pieces at Rs. 5-0 to 4-14 discount ; Public Works, 5 per cents., at Rs. 4-8 to 4-10 per cent. ; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-10 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 12-10 and 12-12 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,900.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.
East India Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.
Gossery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 62.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 71 and 72.
The Allahabad Bank has declared a dividend of Rs. 5 per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1868, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 10th February 1869 and added Rs. 4,000 to the Reserve Fund.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH FEBRUARY 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Dhollera Bhowruggur	250 to 252
Vingorla	238 to 240
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 268
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	270 to 272
Hinganghat	285 to 287
Broach N.G.	275 to 276
Do. M.G.	287 to 288
Veeravel	250 to 258
Khandeish Barsee	268 to 270

Ready sales 675 Candies. Market dull.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 9th February, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Rest or Fund	17,50,797	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs. Nil	90,54,544	9	6
Do. do. at Branches ,, 90,54,544 9 6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,43,09,091	5	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	24,13,855	15	11
Sundries	4,34,611	4	11
Rs.	6,96,63,410	10	6

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	56,90,808	7	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	41,98,577	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do.	1,25,39,855	14	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	1,01,98,579	2	5
Dead Stock	9,88,123	11	2
Stamps	14,955	11	0
Balances with other Banks	3,87,889	2	5
Sundries	9,14,585	1	1
Rs.	3,48,34,173	6	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,77,62,324	3	3	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ,, 1,70,66,913	0	4	
	3,48,29,237	3	7
Rs.	6,96,63,410	10	6

BANK OF MADRAS.

STATEMENT of Affairs on 6th February, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 28,98,502 15 10			
Public Deposits at Branches 23,44,634 15 5	52,43,137	15	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	73,24,041	0	4
Cash Credits undrawn do.	3,69,783	9	0
Bank Notes outstanding	525	0	0
Post Bills	1,61,113	0	5
Reserve Fund	3,52,500	0	0
Rest	27,932	12	4
Rupees	192,87,133	5	11

ASSETS.			
Silver and Notes at Head Office 28,48,076 8 3			
Silver and Notes at Branches 57,95,798 8 9	86,43,875	1	0
Govt. Securities	9,33,936	12	4
Govt. Reserve, Cash 3,98,502 15 10			
Securities	3,98,502	15	10
Loans at Head Office and Branches	25,38,396	3	3
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches	6,92,025	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	39,37,893	9	10
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches	2,16,777	0	8
Bills of Exchange do.	16,29,790	0	9
Due by other Banks	4,50,026	8	3
Rupees	192,87,133	5	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Hughes, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, on duty, from Cannanore.
Wamby, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Bijoy.
Rimington, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Sholapore.
Blair, Major, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Neemuch.
Staples, Staff Surgeon, 1-19th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Campbell, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Deolalee.
LeGeyt, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch.
Mortimer, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.
Peppin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Madras.
Hadow, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Logan, Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, to England (on the 17th.)
Marker, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on sick leave, to England (on the 17th.)
Fallon, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England (on the 17th.)
Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Punjaub.
Yachell, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England (on the 17th.)
Wilkinson, Riding Master, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England (on the 17th.)
Staples, Assistant Surgeon, 1-19th Regiment, on duty, to England (on the 17th.)
Shepherd, Lieutenant, 4th Light Cavalry, on sick leave, to England (on the 17th.)
Downes, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England (on the 27th.)
Goldie, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.
Cotton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England (on the 17th.)
Harcourt, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Rajkote.
Saxton, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Calcutta.
Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on leave, to Seroor.
Peppin, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Hadow, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England (on the 17th.)
Auchinleck, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Aidabie, Lieutenant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on leave, to England (on the 17th.)

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 19s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
—sarilla	Gram	12 annas per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Saint James	Hatfield	Akyab.
	Daniell Sankin	Hartnell	Liverpool.
	Migrater	Strahlendraff	Moulmein.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.

The ship Hannah Law, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 11 Edith Warren .....

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 12th, 10 A. M.—French mail steamer "Tigre sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 12th, 7 A. M.—Mail steamer "Mongolia" sailed for Suez.

JASK, 13th, 1 P. M.—Steamer "Earl Canning" left for Charbar.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 13th, 11.—Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Constantinople ; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 14th February, via Russia, 13th February.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th February.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 14th February.
From Alexandria, 15th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th February are as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 40	0 25
,, Calcutta	26 27	1 50
,, Madras	29 21	8 19

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time o running of the Trains on the G. I. P. and other Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Placesby Steamer and Dak'
Introduction.
Tables :—
Railway Time Signals Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

SATURDAY NEXT, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869,

SIGNOR STEFFANI,
(Violinist.)
SIGNOR DESSERINI,
(Basso.)
SIGNOR POZZI,
(Baritone.)
and
SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI.
(Pianoforte.)

The Concert will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

TICKETS—FOUR RUPEES,

to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s Rampart Row ; or at the Town Hall on the afternoon of the Concert.

*** Signor INZOLI begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he is prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Singing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PORTEOUS—February 7th, at Kurnool, the wife of H. Porteous, Esq., Staff Corps, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

COLCLOUGH—HILL.—February 9th, at St. Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev. John F. D. Kidd, Senior Chaplain, Captain Beauchamp Colclough, Adjutant 2nd Battalion H. M.'s 19th Regiment of Foot, to Jane Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late J. Barton Hill, Esq., M. R. C. S. L., of Russell Square, London.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

WE have in a former article pointed out that the proposed concession of local examinations in India of candidates for the Civil Service is, as a practical measure, one that cannot with the means at the disposal of the Government, be effectually carried out. We now go further and say that it would be attended with highly deleterious effects in this country on the so-called "education" which, we are told, it would promote. Can it be said that even in England itself the competition system has really extended or improved education in any worthy sense? If by education is meant the orderly and full development of the faculties, the culture of the sense of beauty and a love of science for its own sake, at once, of the sympathetic and of the critical capacity ; if by education is meant that training by which a man is enabled to fill a larger and a nobler place in nature,—then we say that so far competition has in no way benefitted education. When the system was first devised and set forth with all its advantages displayed in the glowing sunlight of Macaulay's style there was indeed much to be said for the examination system as a means of selecting able and accomplished men for the service of the State in India. Even the semblance of high culture, anything that would pass even the rude test of a public competition was at that time hardly to be found except at the Universities and the public schools, and if it had grown up there, it was certain that it had grown up under conditions and amid circumstances which were a guarantee for thoroughness of scholarship, as far as it went, for unforced capacity, and in general for a simple manliness of character which would, in fact, disdain the affectation of literary accomplishment unless it were genuine and "borne lightly as a flower" because the natural outgrowth of the mind and disposition. But how is it now? Men of great natural capacity succeed of course as they must always do, in a greater proportion than those of mere sleuder abilities ; but has the rank growth of cramming houses done anything to promote genuine discipline or the formation of a manly character? While students were trained on the old plan, what they could put on paper was of value as a test of their capabilities because it was but a sample of a general mass of culture brought up to the same level which lay behind ; now the sheet of foolscap wraps up too often the whole contents of the competitor's brain. His mind has been stored, not with the systematic and co-ordinated knowledge that would strengthen and enrich it, but with disconnected tags and scraps, odd dates and quotations, and characters, which are to real education what a heap of bricks is to a palace. Then as to the taste and moral character, the way of looking at all things, which really make the man worth more than the mere quantity of knowledge with which is memory is stored ; how are these affected by the system? Amid the hurry and scuffle of cramming, where is the time for the loving contemplation of the beauties of an author that the candidate has to "get up?" By such a contemplation, leisurely, unforced, taken up when one's natural mood accords with the study, and by such a contemplation alone, is any fertilizing influence derived from the master-pieces of literature. Any mode of study which excludes this actually depraves the taste by dulling the finer sensibilities to beauty. Add to this that, instead of a conscientious grappling with difficulties until habit has formed or fostered to completeness a love of the search for truth on its own account, the necessity of working up subjects for examination leads to a constant resort to assistance if only in order to save time ; that, instead of a thorough comprehension of the matter to be proposed, the aim is to "dodge" examiners with tinsel fragments of sham knowledge ; that this unworthy ambition is fomented by the frequent triumphs duly paraded of spacious pretences, and who will say that even in honest England, with its middle-class trained up in maxims of straightforwardness and honour, the competition system has not its failings and its perils?

But if this is so in England, would it not be tenfold more so in India? As it is, extravagant sums are expended on what is called the higher education of this country, yet what have been the results? Are there any indications of a growing love of literature, as in itself an end, sufficient for an honourable ambition? Are there any considerable number of students who, when the dire necessity of facing examiners has passed away, devote themselves to independent and original investigation in the field of science? For the Bombay University, at any rate, we believe we may answer scarcely one. The students, one and all, regard their University career merely as a means to the great end of making money, if it must be, by a profession, if it may be, by a place under Government. Is this in sober seriousness a spirit to be hampered and fomented? Shall we thus enrich the world with Hindu Miltons, Bentleys, Newtons, and Faradays? Shall we not rather imprint on literature and science a permanent and fatal stamp of meanness, by making them the mere hand-maids of material success? Shall we not degrade them to a lower level still by distributing honours, wealth, power, not even to science or learning, however unworthily pursued, but to the superficial cramming which apes their bearing and impudently assumes their name? We say that on the Universities themselves the proposed *concursus* would exercise the most damning influence. Whatever effect a genuine taste for particular subjects and a capacity for mastering them, now have in determining the bent of a student's exertions would then be seen no more. The enquiry would in all cases be simply, "What will pay best?" and "How much of it?" The University degrees would be despised, and nascent culture perish, under the universal regime of cram.

In the views we have just expressed, we feel confident that those gentlemen to whom education in India owes most, will generally concur. But does the evil end here? Far from it. The number of candidates would soon been enormous. Then would come the statesman's difficulty. If these men are successful, are we in virtue of their success, to resign the Government of India to them? Are we to trust the Asiatic courage, loyalty, and resource, and, to the guarantee of school examination, the empire we have won, the lives of our wives and children, the five hundred millions of our pecuniary interests? We are then to pull up in mid-career, to say to this Frankenstein "Be gone." Would it be easier then than now? Would it not be infinitely more difficult, or rather impossible? Why, then, engage ourselves in a course which on this hypothesis will lead us we know not whither, unless it be to ruin and humiliation by infecting our Government with weakness and rottenness at the very core? Suppose, again, that of this multitudinous tribe of competitors one now and then prove successful, so small an infusion would not do the Civil Service any serious harm ; would in some ways do it much good. But what of the crowd left outside with appetites whether for the good things of place and power, but no possibility of their ever being gratified? Are we to make more and still more places of a lower order for these unlucky geniuses, many of them, be it remembered, abler though less pliable, men than their successful rivals? And if not, what elements of dissatisfaction, what instruments for the hands of our foes, should we not be scattering broadcast through the length and breath of India? Would gratitude in these men console the bitterness of disappointment and crushed conceit? Why even now their English guides, who should know better, prepare the future revolution by telling them that the country which educates them, establishes their right to gainful employment and to free scope for their most ambitious longings. Some of our countrymen repeat the anecdote which shows Mountstuart Elphinstone's sagacious forecast of the dangers of native education as though it were merely a good joke. Let us take heed that, it be not too soon realized. Destruction comes suddenly, some times not "as an armed man," but as the climax of an insidious disease which in our folly we have fostered when we might have checked it. The worst we could wish at such a season for the advocates of a pseudo-liberality is that they may test the true worth and depth of their clients' gratitude.

Let it not be inferred from these remarks that we are enemies of native education or native advancement. What we insist on in the interest alike of England and of India, is that the natives, who are to be our governors or the chief instruments of our Government, shall first have given some guarantees, not only of mental smartness and power of cram, but of manliess, courage, and strength of will. If they are ambitious, let them seek the fray where honour is to be won on equal terms instead of whining for little tilt-yards of their own. Let them imbue themselves, at its centre and source, with that English life and character which are necessary for their future harmonious working as parts of an English Government. And as to education itself, let it be remembered that we do little or no real good by educating a comparatively few men far above the general level, while we do not organize a society to receive them. Instead of squandering our seed upon the barren mountain-tops, let us shed it more freely in the fruitful plains below. Let us aim at a progress co-ordinated and equal in every part, rather than those showy results under which lurk imposture, embarrassment and eventual peril.

WE regret that the "Friend of India" persists in attributing mercenary motives to Mr. John Dickinson. Having little sympathy with Mr. Dickinson's Indian views, we yet feel bound to say, from personal knowledge, that he has laboured in the Indian field from pure good-will and conscientious conviction. The sole recognition of his services that he ever received was a silver inkstand, and for his work on behalf of native rule in Mysore he did not get even a word, good or bad. A gentleman, even if a political opponent, ought to be believed on his word.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD, the new Resident of Travancore, is the brother of Colonel Ballard, C.B.

A SUM of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of a steamer and two barges for the Upper Indus Flotilla.

NEWS has reached Calcutta from Chittagong that, on the morning of the 6th instant, a party of about one hundred Kookies made an attack on a village in the Cox Bazaar sub-division. The savages killed two children and carried off six women and a boy. The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. J. Craven, an active and intelligent officer, at once started in pursuit. The sub-division will be at once reinforced with a detachment of military police. The "Englishman" believes that the men selected will all be up-country men and Sikhs.

THE sea coast of Chittagong is to be resurveyed at a cost of Rs. 12,264. The work will extend over a period of six months.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal have been conveyed to the Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse and the members of the Famine Committee of 1867 for the aid they rendered Government during the crisis of the second Orissa famine.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned an increase of one rupee per month to the salaries of all menial servants of Government in the North-Western Provinces whose pay does not exceed Rs. 5 per mensem, so long as the price of flour in the district in which they are serving does not fall below one rupee for nine seers.

THE ESPLANADE ATHLETIC GAMES.

WE believe that the Committee have wisely determined to fix the Soldiers' and Sailors' Games for Tuesday next, a day most suitable to all parties, afloat as well as ashore. An excellent sub-committee has been formed and begun work last night. The gentlemen interested have shown so much spirit that their exertions must be crowned with success.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 12TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Manchester Market is firm. Prices show no quotable change.

The ship *Swallow* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

Consols 93.

Oriental Bank Shares ....£42 10s.

Chartered ,, ,, ...
,, Mercantile Bank ....
Shares .... } are unchanged.

Exchange on India is quite unchanged.

Total coin in Banks of England and France ..... } £62,250,000

,, Notes outstanding £77,375,000

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 22ND JANUARY.

THE second state ball at the Tuileries has just come off with great success, the toilettes of the ladies, in which flowers are taking the place occupied so recently by tinsel, being especially elegant. The Emperor was looking cheerful and in good spirits : a fact which was considered as implying that the labours of the Conference, now terminated for the present, have not been unsuccessful.

The "movement" of the season is assuming the complexity and rapidity incident to fashionable life in this region at this period of the year. Balls are becoming numerous ; but dinners are "the rage." At these entertainments it is the ambition of every Amphytrion to offer to his guests at least one dish that shall be a novelty, some Russian, Lapplandish, Spanish, or Cochin-Chinese dainty that no one present has ever tasted before. The wealthy Americans have done much towards setting this fashion, as they are procuring all the favourite delicacies most in vogue in the States, and introducing the same to the cosmopolitan gatherings of this city. One article of food, however, is supplied by Paris of a degree of perfection unknown elsewhere ; for no other market in the world can rival this capital in respect of poultry. There is a lusciousness, juiciness, tenderness, and exquisiteness of flavour about a really fine specimen of French-raised poultry that must be tested by actual degustation in order to be understood ; and as it may be worth the while of distant housewives to learn the process of preparation by which poultry in this country is brought to its peculiar pitch of perfection, I will briefly narrate for the benefit of epicures on your side of the planet the means by which this very satisfactory result is obtained at the Villa du Belvédère, at Vichy, one of the principal centres of the peculiar industry in question. In a well-aired, well-lighted circular building are arranged numerous shelves, made to turn on a pivot ; and on these shelves are placed a row of fowls, each fastened down in its place, with hardly sufficient liberty to move even its head. When the hour for dinner arrives, a girl begins to feed the fowls, proceeding in the following manner :—A small cloth called a *paletot* (overcoat) is thrown over the head of the victim in such a way as that only the head is left free, while the rest of the body is tightly secured. With the left hand the girl then presses the beak in order to force it open, and with the right hand introduces a tube into the bird's throat ; this pipe communicates by means of a long flexible pipe with a funnel containing the food, of which, by a simple movement of the tube, the allotted portion is injected into the little prisoner's crop. The food is a semi-liquid mess, consisting of maize or barley flour, and milk. When the girl has fed all the fowls on one shelf she turns the pivot, and another shelf arrives ready for her ; and when she has fed all the fowls on the first floor, a machine raises her to the second floor, where the same operation is repeated. And so on all through the various sections of the immense establishment. When the fowls are fat enough for market they are placed in another building, where there is still plenty of air, but where they are deprived of light ; and they pass twenty-four hours in utter darkness and without food. They are then killed scientifically. They are closely enveloped, so that they are unable to flutter ; and a small sharp instrument is introduced into the throat, and they are bled so skilfully that death seems instantaneous. The fowls (or chickens) are finally plucked, washed, cleaned, and bound in wet linen ; and then weighed and ticketed with the price which is equivalent to about three English shillings the pound. The fattening of poultry on this plan might probably be introduced with equal success in other countries ; and would prove—especially if combined with the raising of eggs—a very profitable speculation.

The methodical, thrifty habits of the French people might be advantageously imitated by a good many of their neighbours ; and the comparative absence of the grievous destitution and brutalized wretchedness of the lower classes of Great Britain should challenge the attention of those of the Queen's liege who have at heart the good of humanity, to say nothing of the honour of the English name. There are want and destitution in Paris ; and there is also an increasing amount of drunkenness, deplored by all who have known this brilliant city for any considerable time. But yet how great is the contrast with the streets of any English city ! You never see anything like the miserable, degraded, tatterdemalions that meet one at everystep in London. You see plenty of men and women in coarse, patched, washed out garments, but their clothes are garments, and not rags ; and the lowest beggar, that ventures a surreptitious whine when there is no policeman in sight, is clothed from head to foot. You never see any human creature going barefoot in Paris. Those who are really destitute are aided by the "Boneficence Bureaux," but begging is interdicted, though many beggars still contrive to ply their trade in out-of-the-way corners. The workmen wear linen *blouses*, instead of rotten coats of cloth ; but the great majority of them are as clean as their avocations admit of, and if they sit in the wine-shops and drink, as they are too fond of doing more than is good for them, they are much more apt to indulge in the singing of choruses out of tune than in the fighting so common about London gin-palaces. And though it is unfortunately true that drunkenness has greatly increased here since prices became so high, and the quality of the wine usually consumed by the labouring population became proportionally deteriorated, yet drunkenness is still the exception and sobriety the rule. The causes of the contrast in the condition of the labouring poor of Paris and London—so greatly to the advantage of the former—are complex, and would need a volume for their satisfactory elucidation. But the subject is one that might be taken up with advantage by thoughtful minds to the north of the Channel ; and meantime, one of the most vivid remembrances (as it must certainly be one of the least agreeable) of every English resident of Paris on getting back hither after a visit to his native land, is that of the legion of ragged, unwashed, starving, brutalised wretches that constitutes so revolting a characteristic of London streets.

The improved velocipedes are coming into such general use, that it is found necessary to enact special laws for the protection of the public legs, seriously endangered by the inroads of their rapidly-turning wheels among the foot passengers. The vehicles in question are to confine themselves strictly in future to the middle of the streets, taking their chance with the other carriages. By the new arrangement of the seats these most ingenious and economical little vehicles now often present the appearance of a small low phaeton, in which a couple of friends, seated side by side, bowl merrily along at twelve or fifteen miles an hour with less fatigue than is incurred in walking. We have already three regular schools in this city for teaching the art of "velocipeding ;" similar schools have been opened in other cities. The finishing touch has just been put to the brilliant popularity of the new carriage in its adoption by the Prince Imperial, who takes a lesson every morning in the exercise of the velocipedic art, careering backwards and forwards in the court-yard of the Tuileries, to the great satisfaction of the crowd of lookers-on assembled outside the railings of the enclosure to watch his proceedings.

The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein is not going to Egypt after all. Notwithstanding the munificent offers of the Viceroy, Mlle. Schneider refuses to be tempted ; and the popular creation of Offenbach is to be represented by a younger, fairer, but less bewitching rival for the edification of admiring Pashas. The Great Original, meantime, after having taken the leading *rôle* in Offenbach's less successful *Perichole*, is about to resume the part of the *Grand Duchess*, while lesser stars are allowed to shine in the two new Operas—*Orfeo* and *Dico*—just hatched from the fertile fancy of the sparkling and successful composer who, after causing so energetic a shaking of heads among the orthodox and classical, has finished by taking possession of so large a portion of the popular favour. Madame Patti is reaping new laurels in St. Petersburg, where she has been received with demonstrations of welcome almost more enthusiastic than those which greeted her on her leave-taking here. The Northern Bears, on her first appearance, actually called her back forty times before the curtain. Mlle. Nilsson has been laid up for a fortnight past with *grippe* ; and the *début* of Mlle. de Murska—the famous Viennese *prima donna*—has been postponed owing to an attack of the same provoking malady.

Musical parties at private houses are becoming more and more a means of enabling certain really great artists, among the rich and titled, to show that, had the necessities of life thrown them upon the boards of the Opera, they would have taken rank with the first of our professional artists. Prince Poniatowski, the Viscountess de Grandval, Mr. Jules Cohen, and, far above them, the Baroness de Maistré have fully made good their claim to be admitted into the higher ranks of living composers ; the works of Madame de Maistré will probably be placed by posterity in the first rank. Several ladies of high position and a few gentlemen, principally Americans, though they might not be able to sustain any entire part in an Opera, yet sing portions of the great compositions in a style fully equal to that of the queens and kings of the operatic stage. Madame Conneau, wife of the Emperor's private physician and most intimate friend, and Madame Trélat, wife of one of the sons of the respected physician-in-chief of the great asylum of the Salpetriere, are the only two French ladies who have taken, in the musical saloons of the capital, the same exceptional position as that occupied by the American amateurs alluded to, rendering, as perfectly as is done by the best professional artists, the finest compositions of the great masters.

The sudden fall in the temperature which this region has experienced within the last forty-eight hours, is rapidly congealing all the shallow basins in the public gardens and squares, on which troops of boys are already disporting themselves. Should the present cold continue a few days longer, the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne will be available for skating ; and the entire skating portion of the fashionable world of Paris—especially of the Russian and American Colonies—will all turn out in force, skimming in and out among the little sledge chairs in which the less courageous lovers of ice cause themselves to be pushed about : the Empress belonging to the latter category. Several of the American and Russian ladies are most in favour at this Court ; and in the first instance, to their splendid skating in the Bois, and the skill with which they push the Empress's elegant little sledge about among the skaters. Those ladies, it is said, have been regularly presented to their Majesties, as is the general wont of their country people, but they would have made as little impression as does the rest of the crowd of nobodies who every season contrive to get themselves presented and are never thought of again by the Imperial pair to whom they have made the regulation bow or curtsey. But a natural facility for making the most of every opening, and the possession of fine voices, joined to superior skill upon the ice, has hitherto enabled them to hold their own triumphantly upon an element usually as slippery as that which the great ponds of the Bois will probably furnish in the course of a few days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad this "scandalum magnatum" is being assailed again. The whole question is a striking illustration of Judge Anstey's severe, but true remark, "that there is no public opinion in Bombay." It is a reproach to our common Protestantism, and certainly calls for an *organic* change. How can the Cathedral congregation listen Sunday after Sunday to the MULL*ishness* tones of that unpaid for instrument? I am no Churchman, but one of the "unbaptized and buttonless," as William Cobbett facetiously characterized a sect of ultra dissenters, and I very rarely attend the Cathedral services. When I have availed myself of the privilege, however, I have so deeply enjoyed the music, and I admire so much the faith and patience of Mr. Mull and his love of the instrument, that I send you Rs. 100 on this express condition, that other Rs. 9,900 be raised within one month from this day, the 17th February, to be applied as follows :—1stly, to liquidate the just debt for the organ ; and, 2ndly, the balance remaining to be presented to Mr. Mull, by way of appreciation of the public spirit of at least one man in the community. If these terms are not complied with, and the sum of ten thousand rupees not raised by the date abovementioned, I will call on you to return the enclosed notes for Rs

THE RAILWAY PROSECUTION AT LAHORE.

The following are the particulars of the case in which Mr. Von Hafen, Assistant Traffic Manager, and formerly Officiating Assistant Agent on the Punjaub and Delhi Railway, was charged with criminal misappropriation, and sentenced on the 4th instant to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment:—

In January, 1869, General Abbott received a letter from Captain McGill, a shareholder in the Delhi Railway, complaining bitterly of the way in which he had been treated by the Railway Company, inasmuch as he had received a dividend warrant, in which no account was taken of two calls paid by him to the Company, for which he held an acknowledgment, numbered 8A., 2 and purporting to be signed by Mr. Von Hafen. Captain McGill had also received a circular reminder, addressed to shareholders in arrear in respect of these two calls. The Agent sent for the file of correspondence relating to Captain McGill's shares. No trace of the letter No. 28A. mentioned by Captain McGill could be found on the file, but the correspondence, of even date was numbered 28. The file contained letters from Captain Cant, who was agent in this country for Captain McGill, complaining of neglect or inattention on the part of the Company, and asking what was due to the Company on Captain McGill's shares. This was answered by a letter from the accused, Von Hafen, saying that Rs. 1,090-13-4 was due for the 4th call, but that if he wished to pay up in full, then Rs. 2,181-10-8 was the sum due. Captain Cant's next letter inquired whether the Company had an agent at Delhi to whom the money could be paid. This was answered in the negative by Mr. Von Hafen, who directed Captain Cant to send the money in currency notes and postage stamps to him. This letter, as originally written, directed the sum to be sent to "the Lahore Branch of the Bengal Bank," but these words had been erased, and the words "this office" substituted in the handwriting of Mr. Von Hafen.

General Abbott then sent for Mr. Von Hafen, and questioned him upon the subject. He at once admitted the receipt of the money, representing Captain McGill's two calls, in the shape of a transfer receipt. He remembered sending a letter acknowledging it, but not a formal receipt. He admitted that he had made the alteration, substituting the words "this office" for the words Bank of Bengal in his letter to Captain Cant, but could assign no reason for having so done. He stated that the day after receiving the transfer receipt, he sent down to the treasury to get it cashed, but the advice had not yet come, and it was brought back to him. After two or three days, he sent it again and got it cashed. On the day, or the second day after getting it cashed, he put the amount into an envelope, on which he wrote whence it came and to what account it was to be placed, and having taken it to the station, handed it over to Mr. Browne, the then accountant, without taking an acknowledgment from him, or writing him a docket. In reply to a question by General Abbott, he said that it was possible that the notes might have been stolen off his table.

Mr. Browne, on being questioned, denied having received any such sum from Mr. Von Hafen. The matter was then put into the hands of the police, who found that, of two notes for Rs. 900 given by the Bank of Bengal to Mr. Von Hafen in cash for the transfer receipt, one was sent by Mr. Von Hafen to his private account at the Punjab Bank, and the other paid by Mr. Von Hafen to Imam Buksh, at Mecan Meer, in payment of a bill.

The defence was that Mr. Von Hafen was obviously well off at the time, and with the terrible warning before him of the trials going on at Lahore, could not have committed a crime for which no adequate motive could be suggested, and which was absolutely certain to be discovered. The prisoner's wife—a German Countess—was called for the defence, and Lady Von Hafen said she had always kept a large sum of money by her, that the two notes received from the Bank of Bengal had been made over to her by her husband one evening for safe keeping, and that Mr. Browne was probably paid in other notes; those received from the Bank having got mixed up with her other money. This was to account for the two one thousand rupee notes having been traced—one to the bank where Mr. Von Hafen had his private account, and the other to the payment of a bill. The Assessors, however, (Lieutenant Colonel F. N. Smith, R. A. Fink, Esq., and A. Higgins, Esq.) found the prisoner guilty on three charges; dishonest appropriation of property, (6 months' imprisonment); criminal breach of trust (one year's imprisonment); criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant (one year's imprisonment.) The sentence amounted to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Advocate appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Reynolds and Plowden for the defence.

BOMBAY.

Mr. W. Mackie is promoted from second class to first class engineer from the 18th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the ...oromandel, Post Office, Bombay, for Zanzibar, per ship ...u the 17th inst. (to-day) at 1 P.M. ...s.—It is expected that the Rev. ... of Bombay will preach at Sunday morning service among the seamen afloat on Sunday next.

The Moonsiff of Surat.—We learn that in consequence of the establishment of the Small Cause Court at Surat, the office of Moonsiff has been abolished.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, were 14th February; *via* Russia 13th February.

Marriage Festivities at Mazagon Castle.—The mansion of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., at Mazagon, has witnessed for the last fortnight a series of brilliant scenes and gaieties such as have hardly ever been witnessed before in Bombay. Mazagon Castle has been chastely and elegantly decorated throughout, and with gas light in the garden the effect upon the spectator is most imposing. The occasion of these rejoicings is the marriage of the two eldest sons and one of the daughters of the present Sir Jamsetjee. The wedding of the two sons took place last week, when all classes of the native community did honour to the head of the family by their attendance; and that of the daughter took place yesterday evening, though with somewhat less pomp and circumstance. The festivities that were going on for some time were most aptly crowned last night by the union in holy wedlock of members of two of the highest families amongst the Parsees,—Mr. Homejee Carsetjee Dady Sett to Baee Chadunbae, fifth daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Voluntarily Causing Hurt.—Hajee Lakha Ameer, a dyer, was yesterday charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with voluntarily causing hurt to one Mokhee Mahomed, by means of an instrument of cutting. The Magistrate postponed the case, and released the prisoner on bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 200.

High Court Suit.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, the Land Mortgage Bank sued Sha Assaria Poonsey for Rs. 30,000, with interest at 20 per cent., and certain other charges for insurance, assessment, water rate, &c. There was a mortgage on a house which fell due on 29th July 1867. Defendant did not appear, and His Lordship gave decree for the amount claimed.

Death from Poisoning.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on the body of Condi, woman. On the previous day Sundoo, brother of the deceased, saw the latter rolling on a blanket, and asked her what was the matter. She replied that she felt a severe pain in her stomach, and asked him to take her to the hospital. He did so, and remained there with her until she died. Mr. Mackenzie, an apothecary of the hospital, from an examination of the body, came to the conclusion that death had resulted from narcotic poisoning, evidently opium. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Hurry Ishwurjee, a dealer in cloth, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against Vittuljee Ramkisson and Vullubjee Hemchund, charging them as above. It appears from the information that the first prisoner was his partner in Sumvut 1920 and 1921, and the second was employed as a metha during 1921. The management of the firm, the custody of cash, and the writing of books were in charge of these two. From an examination of the books of the firm, it appeared that the accused embezzled cash to the extent of Rs. 160 in the month of Kartick 1921, and Rs. 101 in the month of Bhadurpud of the same year. In 1922 Vittuljee left the concern and the other man became his partner. After the dissolution of the partnership, complainant caused the books of the firm to be examined and found out these frauds.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 8th Feb., to Saturday, 13th Feb., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	5,491	5	4
House Rate	28,189	0	11
License Tax	1,912	0	0
Police Rate	7,398	12	5
Lighting do.	6,919	10	7
Water do.	4,515	4	2
Halalcore Cess	6,938	7	0
Market Fees	1,899	12	9
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.			
Miscellaneous Fees	857	12	0
Fines and Penalties	143	8	4
Total Rs.	64,245	8	9

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE CALL BY THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

In the High Court yesterday there were 76 suits set down for hearing at the instance of the official liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, against shareholders for calls due on shares held by them. Twenty-five of these were before Sir Joseph Arnould. Mr. Dunbar, on behalf of the defendants, stated that they denied that they were owners of the shares, and one of their objections was as to the change of the name of the company. His Lordship said he understood the points were chiefly on legal grounds, and he would suggest, for convenience, that one of the cases should be brought forward as a representative case, on the long cause list, to be heard on an early day. Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the plaintiffs, agreed to this, and accordingly it was arranged that the suit against Mr. Sassoon should be heard on 1st March, and the other defended ones on the 2nd of that month. The cases that had been settled were then struck from the list. An equal number of the suits were set down for hearing before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Westropp, but after striking out the settled ones—which in all amounted to nearly twenty—the others were adjourned to await disposal in the other Court.

THE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS AT NANDODE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Nandode assembled on Thursday afternoon, the 21st January, at the school room at Nandode, for the purpose of holding the annual examination of the Boys' and Girls' English and Vernacular Schools.

There were present Major and Mrs. Barton, Maharana Gumbhursingjee, Raja of Rajpeepla, Mr. Apothecary Crawford, Mr. Lalbhai Roopram, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Kasinath Myral, the several members of the Political Agent's establishment, and other respectable sowkars of Nandode.

Major Barton, Political Agent Rewa Kanta, assisted by Mrs. Barton, examined the boys and girls in reading, writing, mental arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c. The answers were generally satisfactory, and were intelligently given.

After the several prizes were distributed, Mr. Lalbhai, deputy educational inspector, caused a paper to be read by his clerk, explaining the advantages of education, which was listened to with great attention.

Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee, head clerk in the Political Agent's office, Rewa Kanta, moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Major and Mrs. Barton for the great interest they took in the schools, and to the former for his able conduct in the chair.

Mr. Lalbhai Roopram seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

The above was explained in Guzerathi to the boys and girls by Mr. Hormusjee, and they were assured that the more they learned, the Raja and Major and Mrs. Barton would take a greater interest in giving them prizes and sweetmeats.

Major Barton stated that the Raja of Nandode consented to increase his contribution for the district schools from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per annum, and for the boys' and girls' schools at Nandode from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per mensem, which arrangement was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the various schools.

After sweetmeats were distributed to the children Maharana Gumbhursingjee presented a *pugree* and *doopatta* to the schoolmaster. The meeting then dispersed, highly pleased with the proceedings.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE BERARS.

TRAL PROVINCES AND THE B...

...Central Provinces

The Cotton Commissioner ...e Secretary to the Bombay and the Berars addressed ...s follows on the 12th instant:—Chamber of Commer...ance with the wish expressed by

"Sir,—In ...ce that the returns should not be discontinued ...is season, I have the honour to forward for your com... information of your Chamber a statement showing the quantity of cotton exported from the Central Provinces and the Berars up to the 31st January.

"You will notice that, as compared with last year's returns, the quantity already sent down to Bombay this season is very great. But as you are aware this season, partly owing to the rain-fall at the commencement of June, has been an exceptionally early one; whereas last year many causes combined to delay business being done in the up-country cotton markets. The columns in which the number of full-pressed bales and half-pressed bales are given will show you how the system of pressing cotton in the districts is gaining ground, and in para. 4 will be found a statement of the increase in the number of presses.

"A calculation based on the average weight of the bales and dokras shows that the 21,214 full-pressed bales, the 37,531 half-pressed bales and the 32,537 dokras represent about 32,400 Bombay candies or 64,800 bales of cotton. The quantity exported up to the corresponding date last year amounted barely to 12,500 candies or 25,000 bales.

Statement showing the number of Cotton Presses at work in the Central Provinces and the Berars in 1868-69:—

	Full Presses.		Half Presses.	
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
Central Provinces.				
Wurdah	...	2	2	
Hinguughaut	1	5	10	4
Arnee	...	5	5	4
Poolgaum	...	...	...	1
Wurroor Zurroor	...	...	...	1
Deolee	...	...	...	3
Total	1	5	17	21
Berars.				
Oomraotee	4	6	21	35
Chandoor	...	...	...	1
Budnaira	1	...	...	2
Moortzapoor	...	4	9	2
Karinja	...	...	2	2
Akola	...	...	3	6
Akote	2	2	8	8
Sheagaum	...	2	2	16
Khangaum	...	6	8*	25
Nandoorah	...	...	...	2
Julgaum	...	...	2	2
Teelara	...	...	...	2
Total	15	19	81	125
Grand total for the C. P. & the Berars.	16	24	98	146

Total 1868...16 full press 98, half presses 119.
Total 1869...24 full press 143, half presses 168.
* 2 of these are in course of erection.

"Of the quantity sent forward this season nearly one-third has gone down in full-pressed bales ready for export.

"The above tabular statement shows the increase in the number of presses. Not only has the number increased, but it is satisfactory to add that with the help of experience, and improved arrangements, some of the press owners have succeeded this season in turning out bales of 3½ cwt.—a point of excellence that was not attained last year. No obstacle now exists to the cotton of Berar being sent direct from Khangaum to Liverpool without the bale being opened.

"There seems to be every indication of the season closing earlier than usual. For not only did the cotton come much earlier into the market than usual, but the utter failure of the late rains cannot fail to affect the second and third pickings of the crop, and it is to be apprehended that the supplies from these Provinces will thus in some measure be curtailed.

"In conclusion I have great pleasure in being able to notice that the state of affairs which originally necessitated the submission and publication of these returns is quite of the past. You will observe that the column in which the "quantity of cotton detained at the railway stations" was shown, has been omitted from this return, for the reason that it would, I am glad to say, always appear blank. The cotton is now loaded and carried off as fast as it arrives, and the arrangements of the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company are in this respect every thing that could be desired. As there are now no accumulations of cotton at the railway stations, the system of Government stack yards, which the former delays necessitated, has been discontinued, and the staff discharged, and it is to the absence of the usual agency to prepare the export returns that the delay in submitting this report is to be attributed."

Comparative Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and Central Provinces from November 1868 up to 31st January 1869, and the Exports up to the same date last season:—

Name of Station.	From November 1868 up to 31st January 1869.			Quantity Exported up to same date last year 1867-1868.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	450	...	...	78
Beeree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindee	...	...	295	...	...	...
Wurdah	4,501	6,670	3,475	...	...	642
Poolgaum	...	1,708	1,849	...	...	892
Chandoor	...	1,384	219	...	...	111
Budnaira	8,572	8,395	838	663	864	1,067
Moortzapoor	...	1,024	1,153	...	39	1,690
Akola	...	1,109	1,500	...	...	2,826
Sheagaum	3,141	6,810	9,230	...	443	12,366
Nandoorah	5,009	10,431	10,310	400	930	6,389
Mulkapoor	...	...	691	...	...	686
Boorhanpoor	...	...	1,405	...	...	483
Khandwa	...	...	935	...	...	739
Chandnee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dongungaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,214	37,531	32,537	1,063	2,276	28,949

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO H. M's 24TH REGIMENT, BOMBAY N. I.

On Monday afternoon, at 5 P.M., as we learn from the "Poona Observer," the whole of the Poona Brigade was assembled under arms upon the grand parade ground under the command of Brigadier General Pratt, C.B., to witness the presentation, by H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, of new colours to H. M. 24th Regiment B. N. I. A large concourse of people had assembled to witness the presentation; and much interest was evinced by them therein. The troops were drawn up in three sides of a square, with the 24th Regiment fronting the Race Stand—the cavalry being on either flank. About half past five o'clock, H.E. Lord Napier, accompanied by Major General Gordon, C. B., Colonels Gell, Dillon, Champion, Wallace, Moore, Maude, Captains Scott and Hume, A. D. C.'s., and others rode on to the ground, the whole of the the troops presenting arms. His Lordship and Staff at once rode to the front. The ceremony which, consisted of parading of the old colours, while the Band played "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the Queen," and the subsequent unfurling of the new, at once commenced. His Excellency then dismounted; and, followed by a large concourse, advanced to the front of the regiment, received the new colours, and holding them in his hands, addressed the regiment in a long and kindly speech—wherein he referred to its many gallant achievements in Arabia and Persia, as also in this country—especially while under him, during the Mutinies, when, in the Gwalior campaign, it was under his personal command. He referred to the high character for discipline, steadiness, and trustworthiness, which the regiment had ever borne, both in garrison and in the field, since it was raised, in 1820, and which it still bears; and he declared, in warm terms, that he had every confidence in its capacity, and readiness to do honour to the colours he was committing to his charge. He also paid Colonel Kemball a well-deserved compliment upon his share in the efficiency which characterised the regiment.

Colonel Kemball, in a brief, but apposite, and well delivered speech, then responded—commenting on the gratification which had been conferred on his regiment by receiving its new colours from the hands of the "Hero of Magdala" (and The Soldier's Friend) a title Lord Napier's active kindness of heart towards the soldiers under his command has earned for him in this presidency—and after a happy reference to his late campaign, assured His Excellency that the colours just received were safe in the regiment's keeping.

A general salute—the Bands playing God save the Queen, was then ordered; and, after a march past, the troops were dismissed, and the crowd dispersed.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

To be run on a course to be marked out on the Flats.

Stewards.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq. | Charles Ashburner, Esq.
F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.

1st Race.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never started for public money, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial ... allowance for ... to carry the usual penalty with the allowance ... Wednesday, the 24th February, before ... or the public money from different stables to sta... will be withheld.

2nd Race.—As. 200 added from the fund. For all each wit..., about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 horse... The usual penalty on English and Colonial ... horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3rd Race.—A sweep for all Hockey ponies thirteen hands and under that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4th Race.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all Galloways that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5th Race.—Scurry for all horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time. All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race-course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be mounted at the stewards' stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

LUCKNOW RACES.

The following is the result of the first day's races at Lucknow, which came off on Tuesday, the 9th instant:—

The Dilkoosha Stakes.

Mr. Hughes'.....g. a. g. Caliph 1
" Gore's.....g. a. g. The Baron 2

The Welter Stakes.

Mr. Forth's .....b. w. g. Ranelagh 1
" Gubbins'.....c.s.b.g. Chatterbox 2

The Derby.

Mr. Dale's.....g. a. h. Salar 1
Captain Hill's ...g. a. h. Mint Master 2
Mr. Sewell's ...b. a. h. Fakeer 3

The fourth race was won by Colonel Pennycuick's B. W. M. Indiana.

The attendance at the meeting is reported as having been excellent.

MAULED BY A PANTHER.

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 11.

The "station of the Deccan," Secunderabad, was yesterday all excitement in consequence of a report that Major Arbuthnott, of the 18th Hussars, had been wounded by a panther—so let a participator in the fray tell the story. A large female panther, which had been caught in the jungles near Monidapore, was brought into cantonment over night, and notice given that it would be let loose on the plain near the Artillery Butts the next morning. Accordingly from an early hour, horsemen with and without spears put in an appearance, mounted on horses of all sorts, from the showy chesnut, ridden by our latest arrival, who had gained many a 'spear' on the plains of Nagpore, down to a small grey horse with banged legs, and a suspicious-looking black C on his shoulder. The following were ranged in line behind the trap: Lieuts. T. and V., two youthful 'subs' belonging to the Artillery, our Horse Artillery friend of the aforesaid chesnut, R. W., Lieut. B. and Major A of the 18th Hussars, and W., whose pluck has often been tried before, and who certainly on this occasion showed once more his indomitable courage. Just when all was ready, two ladies of the station, escorted by an officer in the singularly inappropriate hunting costume of undress uniform and full dress horse appointments, galloped up determined not to miss an exciting scene; they, with three or four others, who thought prudence the better part of valour, stayed behind the line of spearmen. All being ready, after one or two ineffectual attempts the trap-door was lifted, when the brute bounded forth. Giving him some 50 yards start, the word to "Ride" was heard, and then ensued a hard race between the "caster" and the handsome chestnut for the spear; the little grey, however, managed to beat his more showy opponent, and was first alongside the panther, who jinked straight across, and the youthful 'sub' not handling his spear in a skilful manner missed his chance; the Horse Artilleryman then made a determined attempt which also failed, and the savage brute immediately wheeled round and made straight back; even Lt. B managed to secure the 'spear as the beast sprang over his horse's haunches; R. W. then pricked him, and also plucky little W, the enraged creature leaving the marks of his claws in the flank of the latter's horse. The panther then crouched, and Major A. charged; his horse however stopped short, and turned sharp off, when in one bound the brute was on him; scrambling up by his leg he reached his shoulder, and with a crash man and panther fell to the ground. Here R.W., V., B. and W charged at the rolling bodies, all anxious to distract the brute's attention, and after receiving two or three prods it left the unfortunate A.; but, half stunned and blinded by the blood which poured from a wound on his face, he continued to stagger up; the panther perceiving this, left the horsemen and again attacked the major, who caught the brute on the point of his spear as he sprang, but the bamboo snapped and the panther again seized A. Here every horse but B's and the "caster" refused to approach; so a gallant native, who was carrying a spare spear, without any hesitation rushed in and stuck it into the beast's body, and W. also jumped off and plunged his spear well home. The panther here left his first victim and sprang at W., but was turned off by B. and V., while T.'s horse could not be made to approach at all. R. W. then got his horse up to scratch, and his spear broke in the panther's body; W.'s did the same. A. had by this time scrambled away, and V. and R. W. dismounting plunged in their spears again and again.

Some one then remarked, "don't spoil the skin," on which the spears were withdrawn; and as the last was being pulled out the panther with an expiring effort leaped at W. but was speedily pinned down and rolled over dead.

Major A. luckily received only one severe bite in the forearm and several superficial scratches, although his clothes were literally torn to ribbons; his nose was however broken by the fall, nevertheless he was able to ride into Bowenpilly, where his wounds were dressed, and then he proceeded back to cantonment. He is now progressing favourably. So ended the most exciting panther hunt ever held at this sporting station. —*Times of India.*

THE TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WILSON.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday afternoon in the Town Hall to witness the presentation to the Rev. Dr. Wilson of a sum of money, a salver, and an address, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of that gentleman's arrival in Bombay. Many native gentlemen were present, and we also observed one or two native ladies. His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald occupied the chair, Dr. Wilson sitting on the right, and Sir Richard Couch on the left of the hon'ble chairman.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the meeting, said—My Lord Chief Justice, Gentlemen of the Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is, I think, upon no common occasion that we meet here to-day. It must often happen that a man who his passed his life in the midst of a community, and has earned, by good offices and by kindly qualities, the attachment of those among whom he has moved, will find himself followed upon his retirement by the good wishes, the blessings of his friends, and the regret of all those who have had the advantage of his society. This is the reward that many men may obtain, though at the same time it often happens that men, unselfish, benevolent, of warm sympathies, and large hearts, fail to gain it. Friendship must have two parties to it, and as much depends—or more perhaps—upon the qualities of the people among whom a man is placed as upon the man himself. Much also depends upon temperament and opportunity; much upon popular manners and a desire to please;—but yet when a man leaves the circle in which he has moved, friendship looks only on what is pleasing and bright in the picture, and the man finds when he retires that his friends gather round him and for friendship's sake unite in saying, Farewell. This is not such a case. And it may happen often that men who have passed a long life and laboured long in the public service who have filled high office, and there won high honours, may find at the close of their career that beyond all the honours they have reaped, there is yet one higher still—and that is the testimony borne to his character and his career by those among whom, or perhaps for whom, he has toiled. I see many around me here who are members of a Service which has for many a long year reflected honour on India and on our native land; and to many of them it must have happened that they have been called upon at the close of some colleague's career to bear testimony to his work and qualities, and to join in a public appreciation of the services he has rendered. But this is not that case. Those testimonials generally fall to the lot of those who have obtained high honours. Those are testimonials that fall to the lot of Generals, and Councillors, and Governors; but I fail to see in the honoured name that is at the head of this address, or in the modest enumeration of the titles that follows—I fail to see those claims that generally are recognized in this state of things. I presume, gentlemen, that we are met to recognize public servi... public service as great as any of those ... services ... in the the ranks that I have named have ever rendered to the State. (Applause.) It is true that we are here to recognise high titles to public gratitude and public acknowledgments—(applause);—but they are not the services, and they are not the titles which are honoured by high dignities, and salaries, and pensions. They are the titles and the services that nothing but the combined and universal testimony of the whole community can adequately repay—(applause);—and it is in this, my lord, that I recognize some fitness in having been asked to preside over your meeting to-day. (Applause.) I am sure it is not from a mere compliment to myself, though it is a compliment that I highly appreciate; it is not as a compliment to Dr. Wilson, for it can add no weight to the testimony which is borne to his merits to-day; it is, I am sure, only that you think that the head of the Government can best preside over a meeting which is to recognise services paid to the whole country—(applause)—to every class, to every creed, to every district, to every pursuit, to everything, in fact, in which the Government can take an interest and should lend its best efforts to promote. (Applause.) And it is, I am sure, on this account, and on this account alone, that you have asked me to preside to-day. I am sure that there are those who for many long years have considered it among their highest privileges to be called the friends of Doctor Wilson, who would have better presided on this occasion than I can; and it is only because I think that the head of Government presiding over your meeting gives a completeness and a universality to the testimony that I can think it is at all right that I should have consented to preside. (Then turning to the Rev. Doctor, he said)—Dr. Wilson, there is nothing I believe more difficult than to offer a tribute of praise to any man in his own presence, and I assure you I deeply feel that difficulty to-day; and I will not long trespass upon the attention of the meeting, because your long and varied service is fully recognised in the address which is about to be presented to you. At the same time there are some points which I see are not alluded to in that address which I think I would do right in alluding to, as giving completeness and finish to those services you have rendered to this country. I am sure there is no one here, in a meeting where I see European and natives mingled together in one earnest desire to do honour to one whom they call their benefactor—I am sure there is not one here who will not recognise the value of that example which you, Sir, and your family were among the first to set in inducing Natives and Europeans to meet on friendly and equal terms under your roof, and to learn by mutual knowledge of each other to respect each other and to continue always on terms of friendship. (Applause.) I am sure, Sir, that this is an advantage, a benefit which you have conferred on this community, and which none here will fail to recognize. And I am sure that those who are Europeans here will feel how much you have done for them in so teaching our native fellow citizens that they feel and know this, that there is nothing higher, nothing that more certainly challenges their admiration and will secure the gratitude of them all than the character of a Christian gentleman. (Applause.) I have said, Sir, that I wish that others had taken this chair in place of myself. I wish that Lord Napier of Magdala had been here to bear testimony to the benefits that he received from the fact that you had given education to one who rendered great service to the army in Abyssinia. I wish that he were here to testify that when the son of the fallen King was placed under his care the first impulse he had was to place him under your tuition and under your guidance. I wish that there had been another here who has had the benefit, the advantage of your friendship for many and many a long year. I allude to one who has so often, so gracefully presided over meetings in this hall, my honoured predecessor Sir Bartle Frere. (Applause.) And before I sit down I cannot better conclude the observations I have shortly addressed to you than by reading a letter which Sir Bartle Frere has addressed to the Secretary of the Committee. It is dated India office, 30th December 1868, and says—

Dear Sir,—I have had the pleasure to receive from you papers regarding a Testimonial to Dr. Wilson as a token of the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens, and of his friends in India and elsewhere.

I have sent a small subscription to Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., but I should be sorry if my regard for Dr. Wilson and my high estimation of the great services he has done in so many ways for India, were measured by any subscription; as you well know they far exceed anything that can be estimated by any material value.

I have known Dr. Wilson almost from the day when I landed in India, and there is no man now living for whom I can more truly say that my regard for him has grown with every year that has passed, as time brought fresh proof of the great value of his spirit in which they were rendered.

To you in Bombay, though you have not known him so long as I have, it would be quite superfluous to say anything regarding the extraordinary variety and value of the services which Dr. Wilson has rendered to India. His direct services to the cause of Religion, Education, and Literature, are more or less well known to every one of those who will be present at your meeting in February, but I know of few men who have done so much indirect good service to the cause of civilization and good government in Western India as Dr. Wilson. His whole life has been one striking example of what a self-denying Christian ought to be, and no one more than any man I know to show the educated and thinking portion of the native community that the highest form of Christianity is perfectly compatible with love for their country and their people, and with patriotic devotion to that great Empire to which the destinies of India have been entrusted. I earnestly hope for the sake of Bombay that the meeting in February will be, like some other meetings I have known in your Island, an example to India, and something of which men of every race, class, and creed, who wish well to India may feel proud.—believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

H. B. E. Frere.

I am sure, my Lord Chief Justice, that I can add little to the testimony borne in such language by a friend who has known Dr. Wilson so well; and I, as the chairman of this meeting, can only ask you, Dr. Wilson, to consider that in very imperfect language indeed I have attempted to convey to you the respect, the esteem, and the admiration with which we regard your character both public and private. (His Excellency resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.)

Mr. James Taylor then read the address, which was as follows:—

To the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire on this occasion of the fortieth anniversary of your arrival in Western India, to express the admiration and regard we entertain for your personal character, and for your forty years' learned, disinterested, and successful labours in the cause of the enlightenment of this country.

1. From your first arrival on these shores to the present time your exertions have been devoted with untiring energy and zeal to the intellectual and moral advancement of the natives of this part of India.

3. You had barely settled in Bombay when you commenced that earnest study of the Vernacular languages of this Presidency, which so soon enabled you to communicate instruction to the various sections of the people through the medium of their own tongue.

4. The rapidity with which you acquired a thorough knowledge and command of the Vernacular languages enabled you, at an early date after your arrival, to commence those periodical tours in the Konkan, in the Deccan, in Guzerat, and in Kathiawar, which have been an important and characteristic feature in your missionary, scientific, and philanthropic labours.

5. By these excursions, extended on occasions into Rajputana, and other districts of this side of India beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, you acquired that acquaintance with the present habits and customs of the people, that knowledge of their past history and institutions, and of the material monuments of a civilization that has now passed away, which have given to the published results of your labours, in so many branches of Oriental learning and research, the value they possess in the estimation of the learned both in India and in Europe.

6. Female Education has of late begun to assume in the eyes of some of the most enlightened and intelligent of the natives amongst us, something like its due importance. Let us not forget that you, sir, were one of the first, as you have ever been one of the most zealous and persevering, of the promoters of this noble work.

7. In the first years of your residence in Bombay the work of Native Female Education was commenced by yourself and family: more than thirty years ago there were Native Girls' Schools attended by between three and four hundred pupils, established in Bombay and its neighbourhood, under your superintendence, which, under many changes and vicissitudes have continued and flourish to the present hour.

8. You were the founder, so far back as 1832, of the first educational institution in Bombay, not connected with Government, for the higher education of the natives through the medium of the English language. It would be difficult to overrate the benefits which this institution has conferred, and continues to confer, on the native youth of this Presidency, and many in after life have gratefully acknowledged their obligations for the moral and intellectual instruction you have been the means of imparting to them. The institution has given instruction in the languages, literature, science, and religions of Europe and the East, and has been successful in a remarkable degree. Many of the pupils of the institution have attained distinction in the service of Government and otherwise; and others have exercised a beneficial influence in positions of importance, not only in India but in the neighbouring countries.

9. You were the originator in Bombay of public lectures in the English language for the instruction of educated natives and Europeans, and in this important work you have persevered to the present day.

10. During a series of years you have delivered an extended course of lectures on Natural History, Natural Theology, Early Church History, Early Indian History, Indian Antiquities, Indian Ethnography, and the doctrines of the Bible.

11. In the series of lectures arranged between Government and the Mechanics' Institution in 1858, you took a prominent part, and have delivered one of the series in the Town Hall almost every year. The substance of one of the first of this series delivered by you, entitled, "India Three Thousand Years Ago," was afterwards published in a more extended form, and was welcomed by intelligent persons taking an interest in Oriental subjects, as giving the most complete view, in short compass, of the leading characteristics of life in ancient India, as depicted in the Vedas, that had at that time appeared.

12. Your long and honourable connection with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and your labours in the cause of Oriental literature and scholarship, are of such importance that the fullest notice we could take of them in this address would be altogether inadequate as a recognition of their value or of the estimation in which they have been held by those most competent to form an opinion of them.

13. Nearly thirty-four years ago, at a time when our local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was comparatively rich in members, competent from their learning and knowledge to carry on the work for which the Society had been formed, your attainments, in the classic languages of the East, your thorough acquaintance with the Vernacular language of Western India, your knowledge of and the interest you took in the country and the people of India, led to your unanimous election to the honourable office of president of the Society. How the work of the Society flourished under your guidance during the seven years you held the office of president, and the high sense entertained of the value of the contributions you made to its journal during that period, were justly and gratefully set forth in an address presented to you by that Society, when you were about to leave India for a time on your journey to Europe through Egypt and Syria. On that occasion you were elected by acclamation to the office of honorary president, a distinction that had only previously been conferred on the illustrious founder of the Society, Sir James Mackintosh, and on General Vans Kennedy, one of the most learned Orientalists amongst its members.

14. When the University of Bombay was first established in 1857, you were one of the original Fellows named in the Act of Incorporation; you took a leading part in framing and revising the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the University, and for the arrangement, and the guidance of the studies it prescribes; you have from the beginning been

HOURLY COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARIS.

ALTHOUGH much importance is attached to the construction of Boutet's Anglo-French Railway Bridge, from the immense facilities it will afford for the transport of passengers and merchandise between England and the Continent, it seems that there is another purpose to which the bridge can be turned, which will confer even greater benefits, commercially speaking, upon the two countries. A friend of Mr. Boutet suggests that a light steel tube, a metre in diameter, might be affixed to each side of the bridge, either outside or forming part of the balustrade. These tubes could be continued along the existing lines of railway (or a single tube would suffice, except on the bridge), and might be used for the conveyance, by atmospheric pressure, of letters, &c., in a specially constructed carriage which the inventor has designed. The tubes would add comparatively nothing to the cost of the bridge, and would add materially to its rigidity. By this means a letter posted in London, if addressed to the Place de la Bourse, could be delivered almost as quickly as if addressed to a suburb of London, and there would be nothing to prevent the establishment of ten deliveries daily of Paris letters in London, and of an equal number of deliveries of London letters in Paris.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RIDE.

THE report of an astonishing ride has come from California. A young fellow, of the name of Mowry, bet that he would ride 300 miles in fifteen hours. The wager was 2,000 dols. to 2,250 dols. on Mowry. For several days Mr. Mowry had been training for his ride. He had thirty horses taken to the Park stables, and on Sunday morning, at twenty minutes before five o'clock, he began his ride on his own horse, which he rode four times around the track. The rider weighed about 160lbs; he carried a canteen filled with water, and a small pouch containing a few sandwiches. When the signal was given, the hardy rider gave rein and was off. The horse broke into the gallop so common to Californian horses, and continued it until it went round four times when the rider changed it for a second. Some of the horses were ridden only once round the track, but nearly all of them were pushed around three times. During the first six hours Mr. Mowry would dismount and mount without aid, but during the after part of the day he was assisted by persons retained for the purpose. At the end of 200 miles a placard was displayed from the judges' stating that the first distance had been accomplished in eight hours two minutes forty-eight seconds, a shorter time than it had ever before been accomplished in. Those who had wagered their money against Mowry felt convinced that he could not hold out, for, notwithstanding that he had accomplished 200 miles, and had yet nearly seven hours to spare, they argued that every hour he remained in the saddle was more fatiguing to him now than two hours at the beginning. The rider was withdrawn to a convenient place and given a bath, which greatly refreshed him; afterwards he mounted his horse and rode away as gaily as if he was just beginning. This enlivened his friends, who, however, never for a moment doubted his ability to accomplish the task. Finally, at eleven minutes before 7 o'clock the ride was completed; the 300 miles had been ridden, and that, too, in fourteen hours and eleven minutes, a fraction more than twenty-one miles an hour.

A SWEEP OF A NEW BROOM.

THE following circular letter has been issued from the Admiralty:—

"Admiralty, Jan. 7, 1869.

"Sir,—The First Lord and the Board of Admiralty, in accepting the charge of this great Department, have undertaken that its expenditure shall be carefully examined and anxiously watched and controlled, with the view to a wise and well-ordered reduction.

"They believe that such a reduction in naval expenditure may be effected without any detriment to the real efficiency of the navy, and they invite the aid of all officers, whether civil or naval, in accomplishing this important work.

"Economy in administration is attained not only by spending no more than is necessary on the work which is undertaken, but (still more) by not undertaking work unless it be absolutely requisite for the public service. Moreover, effective control over expenditure is better secured by holding competent officers responsible (within due limits) for necessary work, and by enforcing the consequences of that responsibility, than by too minute interference by superior authority.

"These principles it is the intention of the First Lord and of the Board to carry out; and they would impress their importance on all officers in the service of the Admiralty.

"Commanders-in-Chief and senior officers of squadrons should regulate the movements of their ships, so that the necessary duties may be performed without waste. They should exercise such supervision of the establishments of their stations on shore as to make sure that public property is duly cared for, and that the staff and labour engaged are not in excess of the absolute requirements.

"Officers in command of Her Majesty's ships must exercise a continual control over the valuable stores intrusted to their charge. The reports of inspection and paying off will enable a correct judgment to be formed of the manner in which this part of their duties has been performed.

"The consumption of coal should be particularly watched, and it should be taken in as little as possible at places where the price is high, whether it be obtained by contract or not.

"Superintendents of dockyards, victualling yards, and hospitals, master shipwrights, and other superior officers, will impress upon those under their command the necessity of patient and unwearying economy in the use of stores and materials. They must see that the duties of subordinate officers and of leading men are faithfully performed, and that the time of the skilled artisans and labourers is fully and profitably employed.

"They should view with disfavour all proposals to expend either stores or labour on unremunerative work, and they will be held responsible for recommending reductions in their establishments and stocks if these should appear too large for the work really required.

"Officers in every branch of the service are enjoined to reduce the amount of useless writing and copying by all the means in their power.

"The Estimates proposed for the consideration of the First Lord and the Board, whether in respect of the service of the year or of any particular work, will receive close examination, and in submitting them it is hoped that all officers will be guided by the above consideration.

"The First Lord and the Board will not fail to observe and appreciate the efforts of any officer, naval or civil, under their orders who may distinguish himself by exertions to assist them in the task they have undertaken.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. E. BAXTER."

A GLIMPSE OF FRENCH LIFE.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

A NOVEL and very curious point of law has just been decided by the Appeal Chamber of Correctional Police, under the following circumstances:—A member of the *jeunesse dorée*, Count René de Girvinchy, a minor, 20 years of age, had a fleeting *liaison* with a lady of some celebrity, bearing the harmonious name of Gilda. In the course of last summer the young count's revenues, which consisted only of an allowance from his mother, became so exhausted that Mdlle. Gilda gave him notice, with all the delicacy befitting such a painful communication, that she could no longer continue to receive his attentions. He admitted the necessity of a separation, but begged hard as a last favour to be allowed to take one parting breakfast at the lady's house. This request was graciously acceded to, and the count, accompanied by a friend with whom he was to have gone afterwards to the races at Suresne, came with mingled feelings to the appointed festival. At table he indulged so freely in the bottle as to be disinclined to stir after the repast, and his friend, after many vain attempts to bring him away, went off to the races by himself. The count then said he should like to lie down a little, and Mdlle. Gilda, considering a *siesta* a sequel to the hospitality agreed, upon which it would be cruel to refuse, consented: at the same time very firmly repeating the terms of the convention by virtue of which this final interview took place, and assuring him that he would repose in her apartments for the last time. On hearing this confirmation of a sentence, which it seems he had all along hoped to get reversed, he began to cry, and taking from his pocket a small penknife, gave himself a stab in the braest which produced a thin stream of blood. Hereupon the lady, instead of weekly wasting time by personally staunching a not serious wound, rushed downstairs to desire the house porter to send for a doctor and a policeman. No sooner was she gone than the amorous youth seized a pointard with which the chimney piece, and, flourishing it high in air, prepared, according to all appearances; to strike himself a mortal blow. At this juncture Louise Legal, the lady's chambermaid and *confidante*, not wishing to see a handsome young man commit suicide before her eyes, to say nothing of spoiling the carpet, made a dash at him and endeavoured to snatch the deadly weapon from his hand. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which the heroic soubrette received a rather bad wound in the arm from the point of the poniard. The police put an end to the scene, and Count René de Girvinchy was taken home to his mother. The chagrin which this respectable lady must naturally have felt at the adventure, was considerably augmented a few days later by her being served with a writ, at the suit of Louise Legal, claiming damages in respect of the wound inflicted by her son, and for which she was civilly responsible, he being under age. The Tribunal of First Instance dismissed the case on the ground that, although the plaintiff was hurt by the poniard while it was in the hand of Count de Girvinchy, the wound could not be said to have been "caused" by him, even involuntarily. it was admitted on all hands that he had no intention to injure her; and she was out of harm's way and would certainly not have come to any harm had she not spontaneously approached him for the purpose of snatching the weapon out of his hand. The act was no doubt highly creditable to her, but still it could not be said that she would she unfortunately received resulted from the "carelessness, awkwardness, negligence, or want of precaution" of the defendant, and therefore the code did not give her any remedy. The Court of Appeal, however, found a very ingenious reason for over-ruling this judgment, and dotting substantial justice to the girl. They said it appeared from all the facts of the case that Count de Girvinchy did not really mean to commit suicide, but only to work upon the feelings of Mdlle. Gilda by pretending to make an attempt on his life; that he had presence of mind enough to give himself only a slight scratch, and therefore, might have avoided wounding the plaintiff, if carelessness or awkwardness," for which the [illegible] responsible. It, therefore, awarded [illegible] damages. From this judgment it results that [illegible] really intended to commit suicide, [illegible] are had only herself to thank for [illegible] laudable endeavour to disarm [illegible] without any legal remedy.—

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares		7 per cent. 8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/4d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/2d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if, the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and ondon Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£2,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/1 per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	,,
3	do.	1/11 15/16	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/11 13/16	,,
On demand		1/11	,,
On Scotland		1/11	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£925,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

6	,,	5	,,
12	,,	6	,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and all orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—

One Superior Chronometer, by Barrand.
One do. do. Bliss and Crighton.

Apply to PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 12th February 1869.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.

Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOMAS BEAR'S

Celebrated

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish ,,	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco ,,	Orenoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart with lamps and shaft by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by Naught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle 69 to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by J. & C. Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Ketserton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

2 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reindeers, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
12th February, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1869.

No. 8	—One day to a page. 8vo	Rs.	4 0
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